WE SAYS MGR. SATOLLI IS MUCH SURPRISED AT

THE HUBBUR IN THIS COUNTRY. Catholic clergyman said yesterday that if the court which was to try Father Corrigan at Newark today could come to a binding decision, one way or the other, the Catholic body would rejoice. They were etting too much literature upon the question, so that had been at first an amusing incident had bea bore; and it was to remain a bore, they feered, for many a weary day. If the court found sgainst Father Corrigan, he would appeal to the Metropolitan, and, if necessary, later to Archbishop Satoli. It might be hoped that the whole affair would drop out of sight after to-day's trial-in other words, that Bishop Wigger would not make a martyr out of the Holoken poster any longer, even though he should continue to write letters on the Jersey Utopia. The hubbub in the journals, the priest said, and astonished and disquieted Archbishop satelli, who looked at these things from a European standpoint. In Europe the movements of a Papal representative were not of such importance as to take up columns in the daily jour-His atterances did not u-ually turn a country into a bediam, and if they had done so, he would have

been promptly recalled, since his business was to manage affairs without friction or excitement. since his arrival in America a good sized volume has been printed about the Italian prelate, with estimates of his position in every key. The most astonishing which prelates and priests had rushed into print on so delicate a matter. It had taken all the tact and resource of Bishop Keane (whose guest the Ablegate to) to make him understand that the hubbub was vely American, and meant no more than a display of

The point of real interest amid the turmoil, the dergyman said, was the publication of the Ablegate's eddress to the Archbishops on the schools. document was a rather raw affair, but it had brought were too clear to be overlooked. It find lost to Archbishop Ireland many triends in the East, who had liked hitherto his policy and his personality. To them the address of Dr. Satolii reads like an attack on the parodisal schools, and they maintained that Catholics would so understand it. There could be no doubt that it was an attack of some kind, but few in the East know that its charge was directed against the Ger manisting purochial schools in the West, where in too many instances the English speaking Cathelic could not get an English education in the German parachial school for his children, and if he sent them to a public school he was denounced by name from the after by Gernanizing poster. The whole force of the Ablegate's speech was directed toward this class of schools, and it would read like a heavenly message to many Western Catholics. The compromise school was distinctly recognized in the address, and the posttion of Dr. Bonquillon emphatically sustained in spite of the efforts of the Jesuit writers, Fathers Brandi and Holaind. Hence its publication was most ac

and Holaind. Hence its publication was most acceptable to Archibishop Ireland, extremely distasted to Archibishop Kaerer, and poinful to the supporters of percental schools in the East.

In reality, however, the general standing was not at all disturbed by the address. The laws of the last Council of Faithmore remained in full force, and the parcelnial school remained the ideal school of the Church. The compromise school heid a better position than before, masmuch as it could no longer be opposed publicly by the historie. Indiscriminate condemnation of the paulie school system was ended forever, and the chances of cetting the Eacilsh system into the country was much increased. When present irritation had disappeared, people would find themselves much as they had been before. This was evidently Archibishop Corrieon's opinion, judging from his admirable conduct during these days. He had remained silent smil numerous provocations to speak, Father Corrigan had highred his own case by accusing the Archibishop Conference of the other consenses the Archibishop for the conference of the conference of the other of the conference of the other of the othe

and recent of

TALK ABOUT MONSIGNOR SATOLLI

chief object of Monsigner Satolli's visit to this country, it is understood by Catholics, was to produce and maintain harmony in the Roman Catho address on the school question, which he delivered before the American Archbishops at their recent conference, is the cause of all the trouble. His views, which are said to be those of the Pope, ar not the views of the American Archbishops. there was only one vote in the conference of Archbishops for his educational plan, ontined in his address, and that was cast by Arch-lishop Ireland. It seems now as if the rest of the Architshops had appealed to the Pope, as they do not want Monsignor Satolil's plans adopted. They say that his opinions are not those of the Pope, even if

To head off this opposition of the Archbishops, Monsigner O'Connell, Monsigner Satelli's secretary, will start for Rome, it is said, on the Kalser Wilhelm II, wideh leaves for Genoa next Saturday.

The American Archbishops say that Monsignor Satolil's plans go even further than Archbishop Ireland's toward doing away with parochial schools. It is their epinion that, should his ideas be adopted, it would lead to the subversion of the whole parochial school system, which would then have no reasonable excuse for existence. Monsignor Satolii and Archbishop Ireland deny this.

DR. MIGLYNN TO DISCUSS SATOLLI.

At Cooper Union last evening Dr. McGlynn advoeated the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, and in closing said; "Next Sunday I will discuss Satolli and the school question. Mgr. Satelli you will recollect, represents the Pope in America, Conference of American Archbishops, held in this city Mgr. satelli discussed the school question. Nex sunday I propose to discuss him and the school ques-

A NEW PRELATE IN THE WEST.

CLAIMS OF " ARCHBISHOP VILLATE, OF THE OLD

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA." Milwaukee, Dec. 11 (Special).-Episcopalians in the West are becoming somewhat concerned over the claims of the Rev. J. Renatus Vilinte, who now calls blusself the Archidshop of the Old Catholic Church in America. A few years ago Dishop Brown, Episcopal, of Food du Lac, in this State, necepted as a priest of his diocese Mr. Villate, who had been ordained by the as doese Mr. Villing, who had been observed by Cid Catholic Bishop Herzog, having previously been a Roman Catholic priess. He was placed in charge of some Delgians who desired to connect themselves with the Episcopal Church. But the relations between him and Bishop Grafton, who succeeded hishop Brown, became strained, and the Bishop deposed him. He disappeared for some time, and then came back to Wheelish, declaring that he had been consecrated the listings of the ancient Syrian Church, and that he had received jurisdiction as Archidshop from the Petriarch of Antisch. He has established himself at Gr en Boy, in this state, and is taking measures to cot secrate bishops of the newly-formed church. But what especially annoys the bishops of the Episcopal Church Is the fact that he seems to be inviding their juris diction. He has publicly announced that he has received applications from four Episcopal clergymen to consecrated tishops, and as, in the opinion of many, his orders are valid, though irregular and with out jurisdiction, it is feared that a number of Ritual istic clergymen will give their adhesion to him.

In the meantime the new Archbishop is denoun by the Rev. Edward Randolph Knowles, of Worcester Mass. Some time ago Mr. Knowles entered into a correspondence with the Archbishop about his consecration as the bishop of the Old Catholics of Worcester and parts adjacent. The Archbishop agreed to con secrate him, provided Mr. Knowles sent him travellin. expenses to Worcester and back. Mr. Knowles sen expenses to Worcester and back. Mr. Knowles sent him \$50, but he says that the Architishop referred to consecrate him or return his money. In spite of all criticism, the Architishop goes on with his plans. He uses the Episcopal We and Us in specifing of limself, with a capital W and U, and it is possible that by the exercise of his alleged powers he may succeed in adding one more to the numerous Christian sects in this country. During the recent session of the Episcopal General Convention, in Inditinore the House of hishops passed a resolution repudicing the and deniver his jurisdiction, but as he repudicated them and denies their jurisdiction, the honors are should be a considered to the considered the considered them and denies their jurisdiction, the honors are should be considered to the considered th

THE FUNERAL OF MARTIN BURKE.

Chicago, Dec. 11 (Special).-The funeral of Martin

tended by fully 200 friends of the family. The funeral was simple, the body being taken from the house to St. Bridget's Church, where Vicar-General Dowling pronounced the absolution, and a simple Superal service was read. The burial was in Mount

Olivet Cemetery. Stories telegraphed from New-York to the effect that friends of Cronin asserted that O'Sullivan did not die in the penitentiary last spring, but that a fictitious corpse was taken out and O'Sullivan allowed to regain his liberty, and that the same thing has been done in the case of Burke, are looked upon as too absurd for contradiction here.

THE SILVER-GOLD RATIO.

VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATES.

SENATOR ALLISON'S STATEMENT TO THE MONE TARY CONFERENCE-ME, CANNON SUR-

PRISED AT THE ATTITUDE OF THE

LATIN UNION DELEGATES. Brussels, Dec. 11 .- At the meeting of the Monetary Conference yesterday, Herr Hans I. Forsell, of the Sweden and Norway delegation, referring to Congressman McCreary's declared preference for a fixed ratio between gold and silver of 16 to 1, asked the Americans if they would agree to a ratio of 20 to 1, which would be a nearer ap-

proach to the present silver value. Senator Allison replied that the Americans would prefer a ratio of 16 to 1; but, if agreeable part of all this to Dr. Satelli was the readiness with to the European States, the Americans might accept a different ratio. For himself, he thought that silver-using States would most logically adopt the ratio of 15 1-2 to 1. America would accept no ratio unless a sufficient number of Governments entered into the agreement to make it effectual.

One of the United States delegates, Henry W. Cannon, replying to M. Tirard, of This | the French delegation, said that he was surprised at the attitude of the Latin Union delegates, as sadness to many, and its statements on many points | it was supposed in America that the Sates of the it appeared that they were not inclined to join America in an agreement for its extended use, while Great Britain, without an important quantity of silver, suggested its purchase for use as money. Despite this apparent paradoxical state of things, the Americans still hoped that something would be accomplished. Mr. Cannon denied that the United States was unduly influenced in its silver legislation by its silver product. He thought that the proposed purchase of 30,000,000 ounces of silver annually by Europe, provided that it was an addition to the silver now naturally used, might be a bridge to join the money metals again. America, up to the present time, had had no difficulty in maintaining a parity between gold and silver, and she intended to maintain it. If, however, silver was to be further dishonored and used the same as paper money, without regard to price, America would still be in an excellent position to profit by this state of affairs, as has been shown in the Conference. state of things, the Americans still hoped that

IRISH COMMONERS ATTACKED WITH STONES. Dublin, Dec. 11.-While returning to Ennis to-day from an election meeting, Timothy M. Healy and other nembers of Parliament were attacked with stones and other missiles. The carriage windows were smashed and the woodwork was broken. P. A. Chance, M. P.,

THE AUTOPSY ON BARON REINACH'S BODY,

Paris, Dec. 11.-Dr. Brouardel denies the rumors but he has already found evidence that Baron fleimeh's death was due to causes not natural. The viscera and the brain were to-night brought to the Toricological Laboratory at Paris, The "Libre Parole." revertheless, persists that the examination revealed the fact that death was due to acoulte poisoning.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL'S THORNY PATH.

Periin, Dec. 11.-The papers consider that Major Holninger-Heune's object in refusing to support the rovision in the Army bill increasing the peace effective and in insisting that the two years system be fixed by statute is to prevent a compromise between the Centrists and the Government. The "Tageblatt," in an article headed "Shipwreck," goes so far as to say that the fate of the bill has already been decided.

PORTUGAL'S MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS. THE STABILITY OF THE CABINET THREATENED -PREMIER FERREIRA'S INTENTION.

Lisbon, Dec. 11 .- The Minister of War has resigned owing to the failure of the Cabinet to agree upon his proposed army reforms. The stability of the Cabinet Prime Minister Ferreira will refer the matter to the Cortes and will ask for a vote of confidence.

DOCKING OF THE DISABLED SPREE.

steamship Spree, which was recently towed to this port in a badly disabled condition, has been docked. One bag of New-York mall, badly soaked, was found in the flooded compartment and has been forwarded by the Gallia. Sixty tons of the Spree's cargo have been landed.

FOR RAISING THE FRENCH DUTY ON ALCOHOL Parts, Dec. 11.-The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to propose that the dutie on alcohol be increased 100 francs.

AGAINST RELEASING MRS. MAYBRICK.

London, Dec. 11.-It is said that the physicians appointed to examine Mrs. Maybrick in reference to her chances of life and the advisability of releasing her from prison have decided that there is no need of liberating her.

STEAMER WRECKED AND CREW LOST. London, Dec. 11 .- The British steamship Dilsberg.

Captain Davies, was wrecked off Long Sand, near Harwich, last night. Her rocket signals were responded to by a Harwich lifeboat. When the lifeavers reached the scene of the wreck they found the vessel split in two and partly imbedded in the sand.

MMARKHAM MAY NAME THE SENATOR.

PROPLE'S PARTY MEMBERS LIKELY TO MAKE ELECTION BY THE CALIFORNIA LEGIS-LATURE IMPOSSIBLE.

possible, because of the attitude of the eight People's Party Assemblymen, who hold the balance of power. Neither of the old parties has a majority power. Neither of the old parties and a local power, not be supposed in the Democrats two. Each party has counted on getting enough votes from the People's Party men change my infernal lock. Hearly Stedeller gave me a tip on pull it through. Now the eight People's Party to pull it through. Now the eight People's Party to pull it through. Now the eight People's Party to pull it through. Now the eight People's Party to pull it. Now be calls me a Jonah, and says I caused him. to pull at through, sow the case recognition of Assemblymen have just pittiged themselves to vote as a unit for the sematorial candidate of their party, who shall be the choice of the majority of the cight. All have signed the piedge, If they keep it no election can be held, and the vacancy will be alted by tovernor starkham, who is a Republican.

SIVED BY HIS HOUSE. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

-1 owe my life to the love of a horse," said F.
M. Hawkins, a member of the Idle Hour Chub, in
session at the Southern. "Several years ago I took
a long horseback trip through Colorado. My mean,
was a flery yoning stallon that I had raised myself,
and he was a beauty-black as an arctic midnight,
shapely as Pegrans and proud as Lucifer. I never
toccied to worry when I lay down at might, for Nick
was a trusty senthed, and If he scended danger would
take my blanket in his tooth and roll me out of it
in a harry. One day I was up in the bills with my
plek prospecting, while Nick grazed a couple of handred yards away. Suddenly he neighed loudly and
starriot toward me. The country was so rough that
it required some tall scrambling on this part. I wondered what was the matter with him, and leaned
on my pick watching litm. He neighed again and
if we a cet of terry. I head the gravel rattle behind
me and lessled around just as a mountain life made Burke, the Cronin convict, who died Friday night in Jonet Penitentiary, took place to day from the home of his brother-in-law, John Conway. A wake held last night over the body, which was at

STAKES SOON TO CLOSE.

THE CONTROL AND STANDARD CONTESTS.

HORSEMEN INTERESTED-TO BE DECIDED IN FOUR DIVITIONS EACH.

The stakes that are to close on Thursday are of great importance to horsemen all over the country as the date of closing is an unusual one. Many owners and trances emphatically express the opinion that all stales should close at the same time so that there would be little trouble for the smaller stables, which are unable to afford the luxury of an agent or private ecretary to look after declarations, forfelts, etc. The Control Stakes for two year olds is divided into four livisions of \$5,000 each race, which amount is guaran-Teed by each association over whose course the race is run, beginning at the Brooklyn Jockey Club, where the first race is to be run, next at Morris Park, then at the Coney Island Jackey Club, and the last of the four divisions at Monmouth Park. Here are the con-

ditions of the Control Stakes:

The Control Stakes offered by the Brooklyn Jockey Club, the New-York Jockey Club, Coney Island Jockey Club and the Monmouth Park Association, for herses two years old, foals of 1801; a sweepstakes of \$100 each and only \$25 forfest if struck out by May 1, \$50 if by June 1, \$75 if by July 1; which \$100 subscription shall entitle the horse to start for all or any of the following races. winner's subscription to be remitted. All subscription nd forfeits to go to the associations. The guaranteed

value of each race to be #5,000. Brooklyn Jockey Club Control Stakes, spring meeting; \$4,000 to the first, \$750 to the second and \$250 to the

third; five furiongs. New-York Jockey Club Control Stakes, spring meeting;

\$4,000 to the first, \$750 to the second and \$250 to the third; five and a half furiongs. Coney Island Jockey Club Control Stakes, spring meet-

ing; \$1,000 to the first, \$750 to the second and \$250 to the third; Puturity course, about thee-quarters of a mile.

Monmouth Park Control Stakes, summer meeting;
84,000 to the first, 8750 to the second and \$250 to the third; six furlongs. A horse starting for one of these races becomes liable for the entire subscript on of \$100.

The Standard Stakes are for three-year-olds and up-Latin Union, being the largest silver holders, would be exceedingly friendly to its use as money. But the races and \$12,000 to the horse which wins all four races and the entire stakes. The conditions:
The Standard Stakes, offered by the Brooklyn Jockey

Club, the New-York Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Monmouth Park Association, for horses three old and upward; a sweepstakes of \$100 each, and only \$25 forfeit if struck out by May 1, \$50 if by June 1, \$75 if by July 1; which \$100 subscription shall entitle the horse to start for all or any of the following races-winner's sub-scription to be remitted; all subscriptions and forfeits to go to the associations; the guaranteed value of each race

\$2,500 to the first, \$350 to the second and \$150 to the third; one mile and a furlong.

New-York Jockey Club Standard Stakes, spring mest-

ing; \$2,500 to the first, \$360 to the second and \$150 to the third; one mile and a quarter. Coney Island Jockey Club Standard Stakes, spring meeting: \$2,500 to the first, \$350 to the second and \$150

to the third; one mile and three-eighths. Monmouth Park Standard Stakes, summer meeting; 62,500 to the first, \$350 to the second and \$150 to the third; one mile and a half; penalties to stop at 122 A horse starting for one of these races becomes liable for the entire subscription of \$100.

Here are the stakes which close on January 2, to be run in 1893, and the probable value to the winners:

Two-year-olds-Surf, \$4,125; Foom, \$5,200; Zephyr,
\$3,500; Spring, \$3,210; June, \$2,905; Vernal, \$2,570;
double event first, double event second, \$10,000; Great

Three-year-olds-Volunteer, \$10,000; Swift, \$2,990 Spindrift, 82,465. All Ages-Bay Ridge, \$2.445; Sheepshead Bay, \$3,040;

the Standard Stakes, \$3,000; the Suburban, \$25,000.

NOTES ABOUT THE HORSES.

omac seems to thrive at his home at the Hurrican Parm at Amsterdam. He is now as grand a horse as there is in America. He has size and conformation and his performances on the turf speak volumes for his speed and General Stephen Sanford grows fonder of him every day. The Futurity and Realization winner should give a good account of himself in the stud, as General Sanford does not hesitate to pay the price asked for high-class maies which have won races in the best company on the turf.

There are only twenty-four mares at the Hurricane farm, every one of them of "glit-edged" breeding. Imported Laureste, who cost \$30,000 in England, and who was troops on the reservation, and the only way to put fully described in The Tribune when he arrived in this and Postguard also are at the Hurricane Parm. Some and postguard also are use the factors. Some of the yearlings bred by General Sanford have been highly tried, but, unfortunately, were purchased by men who race their horses at the winter tracks, or the Hurricane Farm might have the credit of breeding the winner of some of the valuable stakes on the tracks of the Board of

The question of betting on the Board of Control tracks is being agitated, and an outery is made in some quarters because the bookmakers want to protect themselves from the wolves making books on the winter tracks, and known makers he licensed. When the Board of Control holds its next meeting it is likely that the betting ring question vill be settled. Peter De Lacy said the other night that it would benefit racing to have the Ives Pool bill repealed. As it stands now there is no scheme that the racetracks can devise which will prevent the city pool-rooms from doing a commission business. The track owners say that it is impossible for the racetracks to make money unless the city betting is restricted, or the winter tracks stop racing for four months in the winter. Strange to say, many of the more intelligent of the owners and trainers on the winter tracks say that it would delight them to have the tracks closed at least three months in the winter. One of them said: "I am glad that the Board of Control made the rule excluding us from taking part in the ruces over its tracks, as us from taking part in the races over its tracks, as the line is now distinctly drawn which separates both classes to the mutual benefit of each class." "Ridge" Levein, a downtown pool-room keeper, says the rooms are becoming so numerous that it would not surprise him if they were declared a nuisance. Many of the rooms are splendidly fitted up, and an effort is made by the proprietors to carer to the better element which paronices winter racing by beiting on the races in the city. Most of the rooms, however, are the loitering places of ruffians and thickers.

favorite with the traveling public, are amusing. He is a victim of the poolrooms, being so infatuated with the betting craze that he resorts to many expedients to court deck. The other members of the crew were missing and are supposed to have perished, as fragments of beats were found hanging to the davits.

It is reported that a schooner was wrecked on the supposed to hive perished, as fragments of the morning I try to per out of bed without scelar in the morning I try to per out of bed without scelar myself in the mirror. I have tried everything the mirror is have tried everything the mirror. In the morning I try to get out of bed without seeing myself in the mirror. I have tried getting out with the right foot first, and lost every bet that I made that day. The next morning I tried the left foot, with the same result. Then I tried getting out on the inside, but it was just the same. I lost that day. Then I tried abing over the footboard, and won a bet on a 10 to 1 shot, but somebody in the pool room stole the ficate out of my pocket. I tried elimbing over the headboard, but fel and nearly dislocated my ankle, so that I had to remain in bed all day. I picked a horse to play out of a newspaper I was reading and rang for a bell-boy, but San Francisco, Dec. 11 (Special).—From present appearances the election of a United States Senator from California by the State Legislature will be improved reperator won with 40 to I against him. When I re-covered I tried other means, such as putting on my socks and underwear inside out without the slightest to lose \$1.500.23

A SKITER DROWNED IN THE HUDSON Peughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 11.-Ellsworth Kuchn, boy thirteen years old, was drowned this afternoon by breaking through the ice while skating in a cove on the Hudson. The body was recovered.

WESTERN PUBLISHERS COMBINING. Chicago, Dec. 11.-A local paper announced this morning the formation of a trust which aimed to con-

trol the publication of subscription books. The originators declare that the movement is not a trusbut simply a consolidation of houses representing different branches of the printing and publishing busi ness, with the Intention of forming the largest complete printing and publishing house in the world. The concern will be called the Werner Company. It will embrace R. S. Peale & Co., who absorbed the burdness of Belford, Clark & Co.; the Werner-Clark Printing and Lithographing Company, of Akron, Ohio, and the Webster Lictionary Publishing Company. It was said tion, but this was positively denied by Mr. McNally. The incorporators of the company, which will have : capital of \$0.500,000, are Paul Worner, R. S. Peale, Alexander Belford, D. H. Cocher-perger and J. T. Edson. The officers and directors will be chosen in a few days, and the company expect to bean business on January 1.

marvels of luxury.

sir: The following memorandum explains itself:

In an editorial in a recent issue of "The Sun," the statement is made "that the women commissioners have gone out of the liberal of Education without leaving any impression of their work upon the public school system." school system.

The article is written in a very kindly spirit, and shows a wist on the part of the writer that the Mayor had decided to have women on the board. The writer certainly has not been correctly informed, nor has he followed carefully educational matters; had he done so, he could not, nor would not, make the statement quoted in his paper. The work of the women commissioners has made a more lasting and beneficial impression on the public school system than that of any other of the commissioners who have ever been of greater personal benefit to the teachers than that of any or all of the men.

I speak from personal knowledge of what was done

salariest were reduced the work was rendered more ardnors by the combination of grades. These resolutions were bitterly opposed by the three men who do not believe in the legislative ability of women. One of those men broke a pledge given to the teachers and when questioned about it said "he had exercised the women's privilege of changing his mind." Another said "that the teachers could not be trusted to keep up the attendance in their classes unless they knew they would suffer for it." The third one invariably roted against any and every measure that was for he benefit of the teachers, and the records of the courd prove it.

Owing to the women's

the benefit of the teachers, and the records of the board prove it.

Owing to the women's work, too, a teacher is assured, after a certain number of years' service, a fixed minimum salary. Before that a teacher might work for twenty years, and if no one above her left, at the end of that time she would receive the same amount she commenced with.

There was measures carried through the board have

These two measures carried through the board have left a very decided impression of the work of the women on the school system. Whatever clevates the teachers elevates the system.

It is only just to say that there were a few of the gentlemen commissioners who very ably alded the women.

them a reappointment.

Each and every one asks for fair play, and I do not think it will be far off in the dim future before fair play will be given to the four women who have done so much for the children and teachers of our M. E. MACPARLAND. Since the above was penned the brave and devoted woman who wrote it has been called to her reward. Miss Mary E. MacFarland died suddenly on

the morning of December 7. MRS. FRANCES FUNSTON. New-York, Dec. 8, 1802.

AFFAIRS AT PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

Sir: A reliable informant at Pine Ridge Agency S. D., who is, however, not the agent, has called my attention to a telegraphic dispatch from Sloux City Iowa, dated October 21, published in The Tribur and, I believe, in many other papers, giv ng statements alleged to come from George Bartlett, United States Marshal at Pine Ridge, relative to a threatened outbreak at that reservation, and assigning as the cause of the trouble the incompetency of Captain see the agents deny that they know of any rumor and their assistants bringing 'ghost shirts' into their agency by the dozen, and any man who knows any thing about a 'ghost shirt' knows that it is a sign of troops on the reservation, and the only way to put down an uprising is to call on the troops again, which was done two years ago. There are 28,000 Indianon the reservation. Of these, 7,000 are warriors, and fully 5,500 are apt to go into the dance."

Permit me to say, in response to this, that these statements are growly inaccurate and misleading. George E. Bartleft was Deputy United States Marshi at Pine Ridge, but was removed from that post on March 8, 1892, on instruction of the Attorney-General. Previous to his removal as Deputy Marshal, his removal as a resident of Pine Eidge Reservation was re-OF THE DISABLED SPREE.

The wolves making books on the winter tracks, and known as "embalmers" and "undertakers," etc. A majority of the leading members of the calling asked that the book.

The North German Lloyd as "embalmers" and "undertakers," etc. A majority of the leading members of the calling asked that the book.

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The North German Lloyd as "embalmers" and "undertakers," etc. A majority of the leading members of the calling asked that the book.

The North German Lloyd as "embalmers" and in other ways immoral. On the bull by the horns and make the price of silver and in other ways immoral. On the bull by the horns and make the price of silver and in other ways immoral. On the bull by the horns and make the price of silver and in other ways immoral. On the bull by the horns and make the price of silver and in other ways immoral. untruthful, dishonest, and in other ways immorel. February 24, 1891, George E. Bartlett was notified by acting Agent William E. Dougherty, Captain of the 1st Infantry, to remove from the agency, on the ground that his presence was "deemed detrimental to the interests of the Indians and of the Government. Eartlett was further prohibited from coming upon Pine Ridge Reservation by Captain George Le Roy Pine Ridge Reservation by Captain George Le Roy Brown, an officer of the United States Army, now acting as agent. To this latter fact it is doubtless due that Bartlett attacks Captain Brown in his capacity of agent. I recently visited Pine Ridge Reservation and can state with confidence that Captain Brown, who was appointed by President Harrison, is performing his duties most faithfully and efficiently, and that, so has as I could observe in my six days' loarney among the Indian camps on the Pine Ridge Reserve, incre were no stans of trouble. How far fartlett's statements are likely to be well grounded might be inferred from the facts stated by my correspondent at the agency. Referring to Bartlett, my correspondent says; "He has not Eved in Pine Ridge during the last three years at all... and has been ardered off a second time, when passing through, since Captain Brown was stationed here. He cannot, therefore, speak with the authority of observation of the condition of the people here."

I believe that the retention of Captain Brown at Pine Ridge Agency is a matter of the highest moment, both to the welfure of the Indians stationed there, to the Government and to the whites Riving near the reservation.

Corresponding Secretary Indian Rights Association.

Published Pine Agency Reservation of the Rights Reservation.

Corresponding Secretary Indian Rights Association. Brown, an officer of the United States Army, now

SOUND CUREENCY PARAMOUNT.

fo the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Tribune, I see by your issue of December 5 is still concerned about "the soundness of the cur-rency" and the doings of "foreign investors." Is it not enough that in the interest of a "sound currency the South has been plunged into a state of barbarish and lawlessness, even worse than that which existed before the Rebellion? Is it not enough that our in stitutions have been overthrown and that a Republican form of government no longer exists in this country? Are we to have another civil war, all because a " soun currency" has been considered of more importance that the prosperity, the happiness and the civilization of the American people? How much longer is this domina-tion of old, orthodox and false dogmas on the currency question to oppress and degrade this people and de moralize their institutions?

The paramount consideration of true statesmanship at the close of the war in 1805, was that of placing the Sintes recently in rebellion and almost completely devoluted upon their feet. The defeat of the rebel armies in t the effect of annihilating the currency of the rebel tovernment. The south was wholly without currency, except that small quantity which had found its way from the North Into Rebeldom, principally from the Union armies operating in those States. Labor-power could not be employed; in other words, laborpower could not be utilized without maney. Unless the South was to be completely wiped out, the subjugation of that section of the country led inevitably to the contraction of the currency in the loval States.

The logical consequences to any level headed man, be he statesman or not, would have been an increase in the currency; but this was not the policy of the Government of the United States, and contraction of the currency was proclaimed and enacted into law, and practised in administration. The late Henry C. Carey fore-aw, with a prophetic

wisdom almost superhuman, that this must lead to the desolution of the South, and the overthrow of the liber-ties of the American people, both North and South. He ties of the American people, both North and South. He proclaimed, at an energy day, a say pelament, a the fit he war has ended; the green war is about to commence. From that day to this there has been no peace, and to day the Government of the United States is about to pass into the hands of men who have been retained by nearlist of mod law and assacsination, and threatened assacsination, and the whole people of the United States seem ready to acquiesce in the consummation of this crime.

States seem ready to see this crime.

A "sound currency," in other words, a "fettered currency," is whelly and seleiy answerable for this calamity, the sad of which is not yet; and still The Tribane would make this exection of a "sound currency" prameant. Where is man? What is his relation to the currency, and what is the relation of the tion to the currency, and what is the relation of the currency to him? Until these questions can be truly has every an indeptition paper, and expected to become its editor average (30%) lower than on the corresponding that answer, we may expect to drift from bad to worse until there be not left a verific of American liberty, until our boasted Republic follows the fate of all the much grieved over its abrupt change in politics. He

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

WHAT THE WOMEN DID FOR THE SCHOOLS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The following memorandum explains itself:

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1892.

THE BEGINNING OF THE LUNAR YEAR.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1892.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Those who remember the discussion concern ing the true commencement of the year, begun in The Tribune and continued in other papers a year ago, may be interested to know that during Columbian year, which marks the ginning of a new American century, the moon will do her best to rectify the mistake for which she was made responsible when the Julian calendar was proclaimed, 1,900 years ago. She will make her next appearance as new moon in the westers sky, on the very day of the winter solstice, or p sibly, to careful observers favorably situated, on the sible the true commencement of the year and the true New-Year's Day. It was the custom among ancient nations who

used the lunar calendar to keep a sharp lookout for

each reappearance of the moon as marking the beset to watch for the first appearance of the slender curve, and as soon as he descried it a sacrifice was offered and a proclamation was made. The fact that sacrifices were offered on these occasions shows that the impression produced by each renewed appearance of this celestial indicator of the progress of time nounted almost to a religious feeling. Caesar seems to have deferred to this feeling in proclaiming the new calendar, and in order that the people might

new calendar, and in order that the people might adopt it the more readily, and without scrupic, he made the year commence with the first new moon after the winter solstice, instead of on the day of the solstice; and this, it seems, is what makes our New-Year's Day come ten days too late.

If any one is disposed to try the lunar calendar according to the suggestion of one of The Tribune's correspondents of last year, the coming somewhat remarkable coincidence of the first appearance of the new moon with the winter solstice will be a good time to begin. And any one making this experiment will doubtless be surprised to find how good a calendar the Almighty hung in the sky when "He appointed the moon for sensons" and made the "sun know his going down." He will discover the origin of weeks in the moon's quarters, and also of the Roman nones, ides and calends, and probably he will find himself counting forward as the Romans did, so many days to the first quarter, to the full, to the new. He will also be able to tell with much certainty the day of the month (moonth) by the shape of the moon and her position in the sky. And altogether he will understand how the nations and tribes of the earth were able to get on tolerably well without almanae or other artificial calendar, before the moon was deposed by imperial edict from the position she anciently held as the measurer of time.

Waterbury, Cohn., Dec. 5.

D. G. PORTER.

MULTITUDES OF HERETICS. Sir: The Church spends a great deal of time and

t ignores a vast army of men and women engaged in Christian work of some kind who do more harm and the world put together. What the Dominicans of the no erroneous teaching might creep into it. theological thinkers, and allow ignorance and super stition to go on their ways rejoicing. If an investi only where ignorance is bliss, and if the exact state of religious teaching there could be ascertained, there would be, I fear, some startling revelations of so-called Christian work which for its perniclous and testructive influence could not be compared with all Sunday-school superintendents, Sunday-school teachers, hurch workers in general, who have neither an intellectual nor an experimental knowledge of the Bible, carrying on the work without any hindrance or opposiamination, that such is the case, but winks at it and says not a word against it. How many pastors are there, hot in their denunciations of the great men on trial for heresy, who know very well that a great deal f their church work is in the hands of incompetent men and women?

ons, who seem to have lost their first love and who have long ago ceased to live, who encourage the est ignorant of their flocks to Christian work and most ignorant of their flocks to Christian work and look with suspicion upon all lay intelligence—who do not object if the vilest, only so they be not the most intelligent, are exalted! Christianity, they say, has nothing to do with the intellect. There are a great many Rev. Take-it-Eastes into whose careless teachings the heresy-bunters had better look. If there is any work that needs the closest inspection it is not so much the advanced thinking of the great teachers, but rather that branch of charch work which is in the hands of those who are entirely incompetent to do it. CHARLES H. LERCH.

Easton, Penn., Dec. 1, 1892.

AN UNVARYING PRICE FOR SILVER! To the Editor of The Tribune.

varying? Suppose that those Governments now rep resented at Brussels should agree to purchase sa 3 000 000 ounces of silver each month for coinage at 50 cents per ounce. If every ten days silver wa purchased at 90 cents, would not that he the average price for the year? Having fixed the price of silver, then put into every dollar 90 cents of silver, and have an honest dollar. I am aware that men of finance insist that silver should find its value from lay to day according to the law of supply and demand. But when a Government declares by a solemn enact ment of law that I must accept a certain number of grains of silver, in its coin, as a legal tender for a dollar, in payment of debts due me, then I say that it not fair or honest for the same Covernment to send its agents to "bear" the market, so as to purchase the same number of grains contained in its deliar for 10 or 15 per cent less, thereby discrediting its own

money.

The proposition that the Government, in the matter of making honest money for the people, should buy where it can buy the cheapest, and sell dy compelling the people to take its colin at the highest, is not fair or wise. Suppose that the price of silver for manufacturing and the arts remained at 90 cents per onnce, what harm would be done?

Naugatuck, Conn., Dec. 5, 1892.

PLEASED WITH "THE TALK OF THE DAY." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: With one brief interval I have taken The Fribune from the day it was first published by Mr. irecley. I like the paper for several reasons. toes not publish the details of dog-fights or the fights toes not publish the detailed and the states make provision for changing one's name, a a parent would hesitate to read to his children. It is a clean paper," which cannot be said of all of the leading papers of New-York.

There are too many tears and too few smiles in the world. I like the "Talk of the Day," and would dividual and his identity. If the marriage referred e glad to see it every day, instead of once in two r three days. Surely there is wit and humor enough coating around to make up such a column. Laughter name would not affect its validity.—Ed.) promotes good digestion and sound health. Good Book says: "A merry heart docth good like medicine," and in Shakespeare we find:

Frame your mind to mirth and merciment.

Which bars a thousand harms and lengthens life.

And in "Love's Labor's Lost," we read:

Had she been light, like you, Of such merry, nimble, stirring spirit, She might have been a grandam ere she died. And so may you, for light heart lives long, G. Q. C.

New York, Dec. 1, 1892.

JUSTICE TO THE REV. GEORGE S. SYKES. to the Editor of The Tribune.

sir: Might I be permitted to verify an interview held with Mrs. George S. Sykes by your correspondent of Long Branch, N. J., as to the sad misfortune of the Rev. George S. Sylies, who so mysteriously disappeared from his home some weeks ago, and to the brief statement of Dr. Wiley, of Vineland, N. J., whem it is my privilege to know professionally? Having been a resident of Vineland and connected at that time with "The Eridgeton News," I was well

acquainted with Mr. sykes and was aware of his brain trouble when he was pustor of the First Methodist Church of the bove city, and of Ms peculiar action. I remarked then that Mr. Sykes was falling in mind. e on to four years ago and after a litter political ratic and Republican candidates for Senatorship. Mr. syles at that time was an ardent Prohibitionist and supported the Rev. Charles Gardener, of Shiloh, a Second Advent Baptist, and in the field also was a gentleman by the name of Frank C. Smith, whom Mr. Sykes befriended and whom, when published in the Bridgeton papers us a scoundrel, he defended, no doubt as he did tols young lady at Wayside, and much to his disfavor among his friends. Mr. Sykes, before leaving

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withdrew its share about two years ago. Thus I might continue at length the narrative of a life full of enterprise and disappointment which completely unbalanced Mr. Sykes's mind and drove bim from home not as a criminal, but one who should be pitted as irresponsible for its mysterious action and his absence of over five weeks from home, church and friends. Why not lister to both sides of the story which has caused so much talk not alone in South Jersey, but in this part of Pennsylvania, among a urch people who knew Mr. Sykes as an important minister at Pitman's Grove and as the president of the Christian Endeaver societies of the State of New-Jersey! I feel that you will do justice in the columns of your paper and clear up in a measure the sensational reports which in various papers are untrue of Mr. Sykes.

GEORGE WILLIAM KIRBY.

Lancaster, Penn., Dec., 3, 1892.

AN APPEAL FOR MONEY AND GIFTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The treasury of the King's Daughters Tene ment House Chapter is empty. Will you please pernit me to ask your readers to help fill it up at once, est the work it is doing stop for want of money to pay the bills? That must not be, for we have at present nearly two hundred families which need our aid and counsel. We cannot let go of them without their lapsing into pauperism and despair. It is against these enemies we are barring the door.

We have received and spent in relieving the cases of extreme want sent to us by the Health Department he summer corps and others who have found their way to the office, over \$1,900 since the beginning of May. With the strictest economy, we use nearly \$200 a month the year around. To-day we have \$35 left, and our work is growing all the time. We wish to open a kindergarten as soon as we can pay the teacher for the little ones who clamor for admission to the "King's Garden" in our back yard every day. That is the best escape from the street we can offer them at prevent. We are getting ready to have a saturday sewing class for the girls. We have started Penny Provident Fund with a cent, brought in by

a Penny Provident Fund with a cent, brought in by a poor child, as our first deposit.

We need money that we may enter into the field unhampered. We need friends to come and give us their personal help and sympathy. Also, we need warm clothes, stockings and dresses for those who are ragged and cold; food for the sick, and Christmas gifts for the children. We can find use for a good second-hand sewing machine. The gift of one will make a poor woman self-supporting.

We wish all to come with their sfits, if they can, to our headquarters at No. 77 Madison-st. and see what we are doing there.

For the Executive Committee,

JACOB A. RISS, Treesurer, pro tem.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1802.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1802.

CASSIUS H. REED DEFENDS HIMSELF. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: An item has appeared in the papers, in which it is said that I am charged as being in wifful contempt of the City Court. This order was simply on a technicality, for my mistake. One cannot be in contempt when no contempt was intended. However, I have decided contempt for Edward S. Stokes, whom I consider responsible for all these persecutions. When he was on trial for his life I berriended him,

though he had no claims on me, and on his return from Sing Sing I received him and finally took him in partnership with me in the Hoffman House. Since then he has deprived me of all my property. He got the deed of my place on Logg Island, worth \$100,000, in order to go surety on a bond for \$15,000, and refused to deed it back to me. My suit to recover that has been tried, and I hope soon to have the decision. In the Hoffman House he had hundreds of thousands of mine. Hoffman House he had hundreds of thousands of mine. Hoffman House he had hundreds of thousands of mine. Hoffman House he had hundreds to form me, while if I had my own I would be independent, I am now greatly embarrassed and left to contend with him in all his secret and untiring efforts to crush and get rid of me. He has excaped justice so long that he has become very bold, but I think justice will reach him at last. I want to keep the good opinions of my friends until I can recover my own.

New-York, Dec. 7. from Sing Sing I received him and finally took him

A PLAN FOR MORE ACCURATE REGISTRATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: May I be permitted to suggest as a further pro-tection against fraudulent registration that in addition to the present sufeguards—the law he so amended as to require as a part of the act of registration a description of the person registered-such as color of hair, eyes, complexion, age, height, etc., including any deformity-somewhat similar to the contents of a passproof of identification in case of repeating. The registration books could readily be so lettered, ruled and otherwise prepared, as to render it wholly practicable to procure these descriptive facts without any androembarrassment or delay in registering the voter. While it is true a person registered in this manner might, netwithstanding, attempt registration subsequently elsewhere, still with such available means as would thus be afforded for identifying the repeater, would not a requirement of this kind deter very many from repeating either in redstering or voltag, and to such an extent as to operate as a substantial presentive! Is not some such barrier as this against illeral registration well worth the trial?

New-York, Dec. 3, 1802.

R. H. LYON.

THE TAX ON SHAER PLATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: It is surprising to me that the delegates at the Silver Conference do not insist, as one of the most important solutions of the problem, that taxation upon portant solutions of the problem, that taxation upon silver plate held by the Europeans generally be abolished. This tax in England is so excessive that it nearly problibits its use for such purposes. As no English colony produces silver to arent extent, the reason for such hostillity to the metal is evident in that case. An immediate and great demand would thus probably ensue.

L. T. SPERLING.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 2, 1892.

MARRIAGE UNDER ASSUMED NAMES VALID. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I came from Europe in 1877, changed my name on my arrival, and have since lived under

this assumed name. I married four years ago in New-York City, under this assumed name. Will you kindly inform me whether this marriage is a leant one? Chicago, December 8. Although the laws of New-York and most of the other person may adopt any name he chooses, and be known

doing. The only question likely to arise under suct circumstances are as to the good faith of the in to was legal in all other respects, the mere fact that one or both parties were married under an assumed

THE WEATHER REPORT.

NO STORM FAIRLY WITHIN THIS COUNTRY'S BOUNDARIES.

Washington, Dec. II. Ginerally fair weather prevails throughout the United States, except to Texas, where rain has failed since morning, and on the Florida Pennsula, where raintail of 1.04 inches is reported. An area of unusually high pressure extends over the whole country easy of the Eacky Mountains, being central over the Upper Ohlo, where the barometer is 30.08 inches.

DETAILED PORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, fair; southwesterly winds; slightly

For Fastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Jersey, Deinware, Maryland and Virginia, fair; variable

winds; slightly colder.

For Western New-York, Western Penya; Ivania, Westernia and Ohle, fair; variable winds; warmer in Westernia and ohle, fair; variable winds; warmer in Western Ohle, for indirina, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsa, fair; slightly warmer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS, Morning. 1 25 4 5 6 7 8 0 10 12 1 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Tribune Office, Dec. 12, 1 a. m.-Clear weather, with Vineland, purchased a half share in "The Bridgeton dry air and northwesterly breezes, prevailed yesterlay News," then a Prohibition paper, but more recently a. The temperature ranged between 33 and 42 degrees, the

31.0 In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changed in pressure, as indicated by the tribune's setting of the continuous and the compensure is observed at Force Pharmacy.